

ALISHER NAVOIY

Author: Yuldasheva Zumrad Taxir Qizi
2nd year student at TIAME NRU

Izoh: Alisher Navoiy buyuk o'zbek shoiri, mutafakkiri va olimi bo'lib, uning asarlari o'zbek adabiyoti va madaniyati rivojiga ulkan ta'sir ko'rsatgan. Uning ijodi nafaqat O'zbekistonda, balki uning chegaralaridan tashqarida ham mashhur bo'lib, arab Sharqi adabiy doiralari orasida mashhur bo'ldi. Olijanob zodagon oilasida tug'ilgan Alisher Navoiy ilmga, muhabbatga, go'zallikka intilishi uning she'riyati, nasriy va falsafiy risolalarida o'z ifodasini topdi. U o'z asarlarida inson tuyg'ulari, jamoat odob-axloqi, ma'naviy kamoloti haqidagi teran fikrlarni o'zida aks ettirgan keng ko'lamlı mavzularni qamrab olgan. Alisher Navoiy ijodi insonparvarlik, bag'rikenglik va donishmandlik kabi yuksak g'oyalarga da'vat bilan sug'orilgan, bugungi kunda ham o'z ahamiyatini yo'qotmagan.

Аннотация: Алишер Навои – великий узбекский поэт, мыслитель и ученый, чьи произведения оказали огромное влияние на развитие узбекской литературы и культуры. Его творчество прославилось не только в Узбекистане, но и за ее пределами, став известным среди литературных кругов арабского Востока. Родившись в семье знатного аристократа, Алишер Навои стремился к знаниям, любви и красоте, что нашло отражение в его стихах, прозе и философских трактатах. В своих произведениях он обращался к широкому кругу тем, отражая в них глубокие мысли о человеческих чувствах, общественной морали и духовном развитии. Считается, что творчество Алишера Навои проникнуто обращением к высшим идеалам гуманизма, толерантности и мудрости, которые актуальны и по сей день.

Annotacion: Alisher Navoi is a great Uzbek poet, thinker and scientist, whose works had a huge influence on the development of Uzbek literature and culture. His work became famous not only in Uzbekistan, but also beyond its borders, becoming famous among the literary circles of the Arab East. Born into the family of a noble aristocrat, Alisher Navoi strove for knowledge, love and beauty, which was reflected in his poetry, prose and philosophical treatises. In his works, he addressed a wide range of topics, reflecting deep thoughts about human feelings, public morality and spiritual development. It is believed that the work of Alisher Navoi is imbued with an appeal to the highest ideals of humanism, tolerance and wisdom, which are still relevant today.

Alisher Navoiy (pseudonym; real name Nizamiddin Mir Alisher) (1441.9.2. - Herat - 1501.3.1) - great Uzbek poet, thinker, statesman. Alisher Navoi's paternal grandfather, Amir Temur, was a close friend of Amir Temur's son Umar Sheikh, and later served Umar Sheikh and Shahrukh. His father, Ghiaziddin Bahadir, is a relative of Abul Qasim Babur; participated in the government of the country. His mother (name unknown) is the daughter of Sheikh Abusaid Chang, one of the princes of Kabul. Alisher Navoiy's childhood coincided with the last years of Shahrukh's reign. He was brought up with the Timurid nobility, especially the future king Hussein Boigaro. At the age of 4 he went to school, became literate, read and memorized poetry in Turkish and Persian. In addition to the Uzbek language, he was fluent in Persian. On March 12, 1447, after the death of the country's king Shahrukh, a mutual struggle began between contenders for the throne. Wars and strife forced many people to disperse from Khorasan in different directions. Alisher Navoi's family moved to Iraq in search of peace (1449). In the city of Taf, Alisher meets the poet Sharafiddin Ali Yazdi, the author of the famous historical work "Zafarnama". This meeting leaves a vivid impression on the child. Ghiaziddin Bahadir's family returns to Herat after almost two years. Abulqasim Babur appointed Ghiaziddin Bahadir as

governor of the city of Sabzavor. Alisher Navoiy remained in Herat and continued his studies. Alisher Navoiy was very interested in poetry and diligently studied oriental literature. The family environment instilled in him in childhood a great craving for literature. His uncles Mirsaid-Kabuli and Muhammad Ali-Gharibi were outstanding poets. Poets often gathered in Alisher Navoiy's house and talked about literature and art. Alisher Navoiy began writing poetry when he was 10-12 years old. Historian Khondamir writes that Maulana Lutfiy, who was pleased with the talent of young Alisher Navoiy, said that he: Orazin yopqoch, ko'zumdan sochilur har lahza yosh, Bo'ylakim, paydo bo'lur yulduz, nihon bo'lg'ach quyosh matla'li g'azalini tinglab: «Agar muyassar bo'lsa edi, o'zimning o'n-o'n ikki ming forsiy va turkiy baytimni shu g'azalga almashtirardim...» listening to his ghazal, he said: "If I could, I would exchange my ten to twelve thousand Persian and Turkish poems for this ghazal..." Alisher Navoiy became widely known as a poet at the age of 15. He wrote his poems in Turkish (under the pseudonym Navoiy) and Persian (under the pseudonym Fani) languages. Alisher Navoiy's father died when he was 13-14 years old. Abulkasim Babur takes him under his wing and respects him for his great artistic talent. In October 1456, the capital of the country was moved from Herat to Mashhad, Abul Qasim took young Alisher and Hossein Boykar, who was in his service, to Mashhad. In the spring of 1457, Abul Qasim Babur suddenly died. For Alisher Navoiy, this was the second difficult divorce after the death of his father.

He continues his studies in one of the madrassas in Mashhad. His friend Hussein Boigaro goes to Marv and Chorjoy to seek luck. Khorasan was captured by another Timurid representative, Sultan Abu Said, ruler of Mowarunnahr, and moved his capital from Samarkand to Herat. Hussein Boykar's first opponent on the way to the throne was Abu Said. The desire of Alisher Navoiy's family was on Hussein's side, which was explained, first of all, by their family ties; the new ruler understood this very well. This situation complicated the life of Alisher Navoiy. The position of Alisher Navoiy at that time was expressed in the poetic lines of his later teacher Sayid Hasan Ardasher from Samarkand. At this time, Alisher Navoiy, who became a famous poet in the country, was persecuted by Abu Said and expelled from Herat. The poet is forced to go to Samarkand. Alisher Navoiy lived in Samarkand from 1465 to the spring of 1469, studied at the Fazlullah Abu Leys madrasah and deepened his knowledge in various subjects. He communicated and made friends with outstanding poets of Samarkand - Sheikhim Suhaili, Mirzobek, Mavlon Khowari, Mir Karshi, Harimi Qalandar, the restless Uloy Shoshi, the scientist Mavlon Muhammad Olim and others. The mayor of Samarkand, Akhmad Hajibek, originally from Khirat, wrote poetry under the pseudonym Vafai and treated Alisher Navoiy with special respect and attention. With his help, Alisher Navoiy began to engage in government affairs. It was here that he gained his first experience in managing public affairs, which later served him well. The political and government activities of Alisher Navoi in Samarkand were highly appreciated, he was awarded the title "Chigatai Emir". At the beginning of 1469, Sultan Abu Said was killed by his soldiers in Karabakh. Hussein Boigaro, who had long expected such a situation, immediately arrived and took the throne of Herat. Alisher Navoi will also arrive in Herat. On April 14, 1469, at a reception held in connection with the Eid al-Adha holiday, Alisher Navoi presented his newly written ode "Hiloliy" to Hussein Boigaro. The king appoints Alisher Navoi to the post of seal. In his new position, Alisher Navoi focused all his efforts on establishing peace and tranquility in the country. He began to organize the affairs of the foundation. He attaches great importance to the development of trade and crafts in cities. Through the efforts of Alisher Navoi, agricultural culture is growing in the villages. The cities, especially Herat, are becoming prosperous day by day. In the late 1470s, Alisher Navoi composed his first collection of poems written in Uzbek - "Badoe' ul-bidoya" ("The Beginning of Art"). This divan contains 777 ghazals, 85 rubai, 52 problems, 46 khita, 53 fard, 10 tuyuq, 10 lugz, 3 mustazad, 5 mukhammas, 3 tarje'bands, 2 musaddas, making such a perfect divan. Few Uzbek poets were lucky enough to Navoi. In the late 1480s, Alisher Navoi composed the divan "Navodir un-

nihoya" ("Behad rarities") on the basis of Uzbek poems written in the period after the composition of "Badoe' ul-bidoya". In 1841-82, Alisher Navoi wrote the work "Chikhl Hadis" ("Forty Hadiths" or "Arbain"). In this, the forty hadiths of the prophet Muhammad (pbuh) are expressed poetically. In the literary life of Alisher Navoi, he had a strong interest in writing ghazals, odes, and especially problems from poetic genres. Alisher Navoi entered 373 problems in Persian divan. Due to such literary inclinations, in 1485 he created a special work "Mufradot" about the rules of writing problems. Alisher Navoi had the goal of creating "Khamsa" - five epics in the Uzbek language since he was young. He fulfilled this goal in 1483-85. The work spread the fame of Uzbek literature to the world and became one of the masterpieces of world literature. After "Khamsa", Navoi created several other works. In 1485, he wrote his famous work "Nazm ul-jawahir", in which 266 wise sayings of Hazrat Ali, one of the first caliphs, are described in the form of rubai tarona (all four verses are rhymed). Readers of that time, including the historian Khondamir, highly appreciated this work. Starting from 1491-92, Alisher Navoi began to create a new, collective divan from all his poems written in the Turkish language, and this work was completed in 1498-99. The general name of the devan is "Khazayin ul-maani" ("Treasure of Meanings"), and it is also called "Chor devan" because it consists of 4 parts. Devon covers the poet's poems written throughout his life, in which Alisher Navoi's mood, worldview, and hopes are expressed. Around these years, Alisher Navoi made his contribution to the development of Persian poetry by creating "Devony Foni" ("Devony Foni"), composed of Persian poems, and 2 collections of odes in Persian language. Taking into account the fact that Persian-speaking peoples are the majority in Khorasan, the fact that Alisher Navoi has produced works in this language also means that he felt the spiritual needs of the country. Alisher Navoi's literary and scientific heritage can be divided into 4 seasons: 1. Devonian. 2. Epics. 3. Poetic heritage in Persian language. 4. Scientific-philological, prose and historical works. Alisher Navoi's poetic legacy created in Uzbek language is mainly concentrated in the book "Khazayin ul-maani". The work consists of 4 parts. The first part of Devon is "Garayib us-sigar" ("Childhood Oddities"), the second part is "Navodir us-shabab" ("Rarities of Boyhood"), the third part is "Badoe' ul-wasat" ("O' rta yosh badiyalari"), and finally, the fourth part was named "Fawayid ul-kibar" ("Benefits of old age"). "Khazayin ul-maani" is a collection containing thousands of poems and dozens of types of poems related to the complex and high thinking and countless emotions of a human child, and is a unique phenomenon in the history of Eastern literature. In his old age, Alisher Navoi had the idea to collect all his poems and compile 4 divans in chronological order. However, it seems that Husayn Boygaro, who was the editor of Khazayin ul-Maani, did not support this idea. His divan "Garayib us-sigar" consists not only of childhood exercises, "Navodir us-shabab" of boyhood poems, these initial divans also contain examples of the poet's poetic miracles of the later period. Boykara liked it. For this reason, it is necessary to understand the meaning of the names of 4 divans in "Khazayin ul-Maani" in a conditional sense, and not to avoid the fact that the poems are often arranged in a mixed manner. There are 650 2600 ghazals in each of the 4 divans in "Khazayin ul-Maani", in total 210 ghazals in 4 divans, 133 rubai, 86 fard, 52 problems, 13 tuyuq, 10 mukhammas, 10 chistan, 5 musaddas, 4 tarje' band, 4 mustazad, 1 muzam, 1 taqbband, 1 qasida, 1 masnavi, 1 sokinama, and 16 types of Eastern poetry are represented. In December 1500, Husayn Boykara made peace with his rebellious son Muhammad Husayn and sent him back to Herat, indicating that Alisher Navoi should also welcome him. There was a 2-3 day journey. Alisher Navoi wrote his last poem in Poyab rabat and copied it and sent it to Hossein Boygaro. On the third day, when Alisher Navoi was approaching the ruler's perspective, he felt sick, while meeting him, he fainted, did not regain consciousness and died.

Conclusion

Alisher Navoi is an outstanding Uzbek poet, writer and thinker, whose influence on the culture and literature of the East is difficult to overestimate. His poems and works not only glorify the beauty and purity of human feelings, but also contain deep philosophical and moral lessons.

Navoi glorified beauty and wisdom, revered woman as the embodiment of nobility and virtue. His work reflects a unique combination of poetry, philosophy and ethics, making his works relevant and meaningful to this day. The great poet left us a rich legacy that continues to inspire and enlighten people around the world.

List of references:

1. "Alisher Navoi. Lyrics and epic" - a collection of poems and works by Alisher Navoi.
2. "Alisher Navoi and the classical literature of the East" - a study of Navoi's influence on Eastern literature.
3. "Alisher Navoi: life and work" - a biographical book covering the life and work of the poet.
4. "Alisher Navoi and his philosophy" - a study of the philosophical ideas embedded in Navoi's work.
5. "Alisher Navoi: the poetic genius of the East" - a book describing the importance and influence of Navoi on the literature and culture of the East.